

AN EDITOR SUICIDES.

A FAMOUS NEWSPAPER MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Jumps From a Window and is Found Dead on the Sidewalk Below—Nervous Prostration and Other Ailments Broke Down the Body and Mind of the Head of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat—No Explanation Left.

Joe McCullagh a Suicide.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1.—Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the Globe-Democrat, leaped from the window of his bedroom some time between midnight and daybreak this morning and dashed his brains out on the stone flagging of the yard beneath.

At 6:30 o'clock one of the stable boys employed by Mrs. Kate Manion of 2837 West Pine boulevard, with whom Mr. McCullagh resided, found the body cold in death. The skull was battered in and the brains were scattered over the flagging. The body was attired in night clothes.

"Mr. McCullagh was tired of living and killed himself," said Dr. C. H. Hughes, his family physician. "He gave no premonition of suicide during his illness. I saw him for a little while last evening. He said he felt sleepy and gave me to understand he wanted me to leave him alone. Then his brain was affected, but his intellect was all right. He never gave any signs of mental break-down during his illness. He suffered from profound nervous exhaustion, complicated with a recurring kidney trouble. He had an asthmatic affection in addition. The late campaign undermined his health."

No writings were found in Mr. McCullagh's room explaining his act or leaving instructions for the arrangement of his affairs after death.

Mr. McCullagh's illness came on him shortly after the close of the late Republican national convention. It took the form of acute asthma, complicated with nervous depression. When he passed through the acute stage he found himself slow in recovery. His limbs had lost their vigor, his arms were numb and there were premonitions that the brain had come under the same shadowy spell. He would not admit that he was failing either physically or mentally, and insisted on managing his newspaper from his bedroom. All through the day he sat in his chair wrapped in blankets, received reports from his subordinates and gave them orders for the conduct of the paper.

Weyer is Forced to Fortify.

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WHAT SPAIN CAN DO.

THE OFFER THAT COMES FROM HER TO CUBA.

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Spain's Offer to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It has been learned from an authoritative source that Secretary Olney and Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, have practically terminated the negotiations on the Cuban question, which are to be submitted to Congress when it convenes on January 5. The terms of the agreement are based on the recent official communication from Premier Canovas, addressed to the secretary of state.

FOR THE NEW OFFICIAL.

Bold Scheme of St. Louis Saloon Keepers to Hold Back Licenses.

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ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY.

One of John Wanamaker's Managers Accused of Trying to Buy Votes.

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A SIGNIFICANT EDITORIAL.

Inspired Utterances of a Mideast Newspaper.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—An evidently inspired editorial in the Epoca, the conservative organ, foreshadowing the possibility of an understanding between the Spanish government and President Cleveland, has caused a sensation. It says: "American intervention in Cuba is perfectly logical on the grounds of material interests and national sentiment. It might become an inevitable necessity of American home politics, and it is eminently to the interest of our own country to avoid a conflict, while we can do so with honor, maintaining our dignity and sovereignty."

The present active efforts of Spanish diplomacy are all aimed, it is asserted in diplomatic and political quarters here, at convincing the American State department that exigencies of domestic politics make it impossible for Spain to enter into any formal agreement or convention with the United States for the settlement of the Cuban question. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Spanish and other European governments to prevail upon President Cleveland to prevent if Spain presents tacitly only to his interference and satisfies American opinion for the time being by the voluntary and prompt institution in Cuba and Porto Rico of the reforms voted by the Cortes. This is on the understanding, however, that Premier Canovas will ask the Cortes this year to authorize complete colonial autonomy and a reduction of the colonial tariffs, to prepare the way for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

THURSTON WARLIKE.

The Nebraska Would Not Care If Spain Should Declare Hostilities.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—Senator Thurston spoke before the members of the Chautauqua circle on the Cuban situation. In beginning he announced his intention to vote for the recognition of Cuban independence, and towards the latter part of his speech his words gave the impression that he would be a little disappointed if that action failed to bring on a war. He declared that he did not want war, but there were worse things. He seriously apprehended that when this country placed itself on record for Cuban recognition the Spanish ministry would declare war on the United States, regardless of the consequences. The Cuban situation was a blot on the civilized world and a reproach to every American citizen. Its condition called for patriotic action by every lover of liberty on this side of the ocean.

Banker James Requests.

HIAWATHA, Kan., Dec. 30.—The will of the late Banker Charles H. James provides that \$1,000 be given the Hiawatha public library, the interest to be invested in new books. His private library is presented to the public library. To Hiawatha is given \$1,000, the interest to go to the poor. The Hiawatha academy gets about one-fifth his fortune, or \$200,000. Mrs. Albert Lawrence, Mrs. Will Mason, the Rev. J. B. Richardson and C. D. Lamm are each given a fifth. Mr. Lamme is named as executor.

Plagiarism by a Student.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 30.—P. S. Elliott, a student of Washburn college of this city, who, on November 17, won the honor of representing that institution in the oratorical contest of the state association, is accused of plagiarism by Paul Lovell, a fellow student. Lovell's charge is "parallelism of thought" and a committee, consisting of Profs. Ellis and Hyde and Dean Mattox, has been appointed to investigate. It is claimed that Elliott borrowed and used in his oration, "The Needs of the Hour," ideas and language from an article in the American Magazine of Civics.

Victim of a Conspiracy.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 30.—Americans throughout Mexico are watching with great interest the movements of the authorities in the case of Carlos A. Miller, an American citizen and resident of Cuaguicuilpan, state of Guerrero, now in Belin prison, City of Mexico, charged with the murder of a Mexican engineer named Eduardo Zepeda, at Omotepec on October 6. Miller claimed from the first that the local officers at Omotepec and his own town conspired to bring a murder charge against him and to compass his ruin and death if possible.

Shippers Enter Protest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—Kansas City shippers and receivers have started a movement through the transportation bureau to have the jurisdiction of the Kansas City Car Service association extended so as to include the cities of St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Atchison. The trouble is that the shipments of merchandise and grain are being diverted from Kansas City to the cities named because in those places shippers are practically allowed to unload cars at their leisure.

Platt Declares War on Choate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Thomas C. Platt, in an interview said: "I am satisfied that Mr. Choate will not be the next senator. Whoever it will be, it will not be Mr. Choate. It is not true that I have sought this position or have worked for it. Anyone who knows me knows that this statement is true."

Sent to Prison for 102 Years.

MEXICO, Mo., Dec. 30.—William Robinson, colored, of Pike county was taken to the penitentiary yesterday under a sentence of 102 years. He killed his sweetheart in a church, for which he received a ninety-nine year sentence, and stole a horse, for which he got three years.

Bombay's Plague Increasing.

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—The bubonic plague is increasing, there having been 2,000 cases and 1,194 deaths from that cause up to date. The exodus from the city continues and the newspapers threaten the natives with martial law unless they conform with the sanitary regulations.

Five People Buried in a Landslide.

LEWISON, Dec. 30.—There was a landslide at Batavia on Sunday night. A laborer's house was overwhelmed and the man, his wife and seven children were buried.

THE COMING 1898 SHOW.

Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.

The president of the United States is about to issue his proclamation announcing to the world that the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition is to be held in the city of Omaha between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of November, 1898. This exposition is designed to afford an opportunity for the states west of the Mississippi to make an exhibit of their resources and productive industries. Twenty states and four territories are embraced as the Trans-Mississippi region. These states and territories cover an area of more than two and a half million square miles, with an aggregate population of nearly 25,000,000. They represent fully twenty billions of wealth. They are the great granary of America, and contain within their boundaries practically all the gold and silver mines of the United States, besides deposits of iron, copper, lead, zinc and other minerals of incalculable volume and value. They embrace furthermore, the greatest bodies of timber on the North American continent, as well as a large portion of the cotton belt, and all of the sugar producing lands within the boundaries of the union. The railroads within the Trans-Mississippi states aggregate 65,000 miles and the navigable waterways include the greatest of American rivers—the Mississippi, Missouri and the Columbia.

In the World's Columbian exposition of 1893 the exhibits of the Trans-Mississippi states were overshadowed by the exhibits of foreign countries. Of the millions who passed through its gates, comparatively few carried away with them a distinct impression of the productive resources of that vast empire. The purpose of the projectors of the Trans-Mississippi exposition is to acquaint the nation and visitors from other countries with the fabulous wealth and stupendous possibilities of the great west.

THE INITIAL STEP.

This Exposition had its origin in resolutions adopted by the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress of 1895, formulated in the following declaration: "Whereas, We believe that an exposition of all the products, industries and civilization of the states west of the Mississippi river, made at some central gateway where the world can behold the wonderful capabilities of these great wealth-producing states, would be of great value, not only to the Trans-Mississippi states, but to all the home-seekers in the world; Therefore, Resolved, That the United States Congress be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to hold a Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in the year 1898, and that the representatives of such states and territories in Congress be requested to favor such an appropriation as is usual in such cases to assist in carrying out this enterprise.

AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Preliminary steps to carry out the enterprise contemplated by the resolution were taken by the citizens of Omaha early in December, 1895, when a temporary organization was effected, looking to the formation of an association that would assume the task of financing and managing the Exposition. On January 18, 1896, articles of incorporation of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association, signed by 100 leading business and professional men, were filed with the secretary of state. The authorized capital of the corporation is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of stock of \$10 each. Its government was vested in a board of directors, eleven in number, who were to elect a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. Each of the Trans-Mississippi states and territories was to be represented in the governing body by one of the vice presidents, commissioned by the governors of their respective states and territories.

RECOGNITION BY CONGRESS.

Before the work of organization had been fairly entered upon, Senator Allen, on January 3, 1896, introduced a bill in the United States senate granting the Exposition recognition by congress as an interstate and international exposition, providing for the admission of foreign exhibits free of duty and pledging the United States to expend not less than \$250,000 for a government building and exhibit. A similar bill was introduced in the house by Representative Mercer. These bills were finally consolidated in conference at the close of the session, and the bill authorizing \$200,000 to be expended for a federal building and a government exhibit was signed by President Cleveland before congress adjourned in June. An additional appropriation by congress of \$100,000 will be asked for, and as many of the senators and congressmen representing western states have pledged their support, it may be considered as assured.

Among the conditions embodied in the bill was the provision that not less than \$50,000 in bona fide subscriptions and donations must be secured by the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association before the federal appropriation became available. This requirement has been complied with. The amount of stock subscriptions and donations to the Exposition Association now exceeds \$400,000, and it is confidently believed that it will reach the maximum of one million within ninety days. The largest single subscription so far registered is from the Burlington railroad, amounting to \$20,000. The other railway companies whose lines enter Omaha have promised to make equal liberal subscriptions at an early day.

STATE AIDS.

The legislatures of but two states met in 1895—Iowa and Louisiana. The Iowa legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 for preliminary work and assurances were given by prominent public officials of Iowa that a liberal appropriation will be made during the special session that will convene in January, 1897. The Louisiana legislature was not approached until the closing days of its session—too late to make an appropriation, but resolutions were adopted pledging liberal aid to the enterprise.

The Legislature of Nebraska, which

is to convene during the first week in January, will be asked to appropriate \$300,000, and favorable action is expected from that body within thirty days.

Other states have, through their officials, expressed hearty sympathy with the exposition project, and liberal appropriations will be recommended by the governors of those states in their forthcoming messages.

PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED.

In view of the magnitude of the undertaking and the vast amount of labor it will involve, it was deemed advisable to enlarge the directory in order to enlist a greater number of the most prominent business and professional men in the active work of the exposition. With this end in view, the articles of incorporation were amended so as to provide for the election of fifty directors as soon as \$300,000 had been subscribed to the capital stock, and other amendments considered essential to the effective distribution of power and duties were inserted. December 1 the stockholders elected the new board of directors, and the permanent organization completed the same day by the election of the present officers. A further enlargement of the board of control and supervision is contemplated soon as the various legislatures have taken action so that each state participating may have a voice in the management.

OFFICERS.

President—Gurdon W. Wattles. Vice-President—Alvin Saunders. Resident Vice-President—Norman Knott. Treasurer—John A. Wakefield. Secretary—Zachary T. Lindsey. Executive Committee—Edward Rosewater, Manager Dept. of Ways and Means; Edward Rosewater, Manager Dept. of Publicity; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Manager Dept. of Promotion; Freeman P. Kirkendall, Manager Dept. of Buildings and Grounds; Edward E. Bruce, Manager Dept. of Exhibits; Abram L. Reed, Manager Dept. of Concessions and Privileges; Wm. N. Hancock, Manager Dept. of Transportation.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Iowa—Hon. Geo. F. Wright. South Dakota—Hon. Wm. Neville. Nebraska—Hon. Wm. Neville. Missouri—Hon. John Doniphan. Kansas—Hon. C. A. Fellows. Arizona—Hon. Geo. R. Drake. California—Hon. Geo. W. Parsons. Oklahoma Territory—Hon. Eugene Wallace. Idaho—Hon. H. P. Shambaugh. Nevada—Hon. Wm. J. Westfield. Utah—Hon. Lewis W. Sherstiff. Colorado—Hon. Henry P. Steele. New Mexico—Hon. L. Bradford Prince. Oregon—Hon. H. B. S. Cook. Texas—Hon. Geo. Reymershofer.

THE MONEY ISN'T THERE.

A Pickpocket Who Was Foolish Enough to Steal a Lady's Pocketbook.

"I just swiped a leather, Jim," said a pickpocket to another of his profession. "Was it one o' them party ones what the women carries 'round de streets in der hands?" "Yes, I swiped it when she was lookin' inter er windy." "If yer'd been in der bizniz as long as I hev yer wouldn't er took it."

"Why?"

"Tain't wuth it." "A feller might strike a big haul tho' that way some time."

"Not on your life, he wouldn't. I've swiped a load on 'em an' I never got one yit that I could git a beer out of. Dey don't carry money in dem leathers. Dey's only er bluff. Try dat one yer've got and see if it's enny good."

Glancing about warily to make sure that no one was watching him, the pickpocket opened the purse. He found three samples of silkline, a patent glove buttoner, a card advertising a lotion for removing blackheads from the face, a sheet of flesh colored court plaster, some samples of serim and Madras, a list of prices of carpets, a circular showing an illustration of a patent hose supporter, a card of small safety pins, two slabs of chewing gum warranted to cure dyspepsia, and a card bearing her address and instructions to take her there if she met with an accident.

"That's all dere is in it," said the man who had "swiped" the pocketbook, as he turned it upside down and shook it, with a look of disgust on his face.

"Didn't I tell yer?" remarked the other. "I've swiped" dem tings till I'm tired. Dey're all de same. De women don't carry nothin' but trash in 'em. De money an't dere, never!"

The Bridal Suite of Nicholas II.

"Vanity Fair" gives a description of the apartments in the Winter palace that are occupied by Nicholas II and his bride. The bridal suite was once occupied by Alexandra Feodorevna, consort of Nicholas I. It opens out of the Pompeian chambers and includes the famous reception-room, which is lined with malachite and lighted with candelabra of lapis-lazuli. Almost all of the furniture is richly gilt, and the chief decorations are copies of Raphael's paintings. The bedroom is chiefly remarkable for a magnificent frieze, and out of the adjoining dressing-room a heavily curtained door leads to the Romano-Moresque bath, which is one of the most noteworthy features of the whole palace. In a little room hard by the imperial family used in former years to pass their evenings together. A private marble staircase gives access to a sort of grotto and conservatory that are filled with luxuriant tropical vegetation.

A Mysterious Light.

A strange light has been annoying residents between Melrose and Ashbourne, Pa., for two weeks past. The light, as described by persons who have seen and pursued it, has the appearance of a powerful flame. It apparently rises from a quarry, any time between 9 p. m. and 3 a. m. After developing until it is large enough to travel alone the light usually moves off.

Notes Upon a Gate.

Professor Wilder relates of a quartermaster's miles at Pensacola, that being shut out of a grass plot, one of